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File 350: Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD, UM &UP=200368 File 347: JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Jun (Updated 031006) File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209 Description Items AU='LONG E R' [not relevant] 9 S1 S2 11 AU='LONG E' S2 NOT S1 [not relevant] s3 10 File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Oct W02 File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031016,UT=20031009 Set Items Description AU='LONG ELIOT R':AU='LONG ELLIOT' [not relevant] 6 S1 1:ERIC 1966-2003/Oct 06 File File 121:Brit.Education Index 1976-2003/Q2 File 437: Education Abstracts 1983-2003/Sep >>>No sets currently exist File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2003/Oct 23 File 471:New York Times Fulltext 90-Day 2003/Oct 22

File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2003/Oct 23
File 471:New York Times Fulltext 90-Day 2003/Oct 22
File 638:Newsday/New York Newsday 1987-2003/Oct 23
File 719:(Albany) The Times Union Mar 1986-2003/Oct 22
File 733:The Buffalo News 1990- 2003/Oct 20
Set Items Description
S1 5 ELIOT(2W) LONG

S2 5 RD (unique items) [not relevant]

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1:ERIC 1966-2003/Oct 06
File 121:Brit.Education Index 1976-2003/Q2
File 437: Education Abstracts 1983-2003/Sep
     7:Social SciSearch(R) 1972-2003/Oct W3
File 11:PsycINFO(R) 1887-2003/Oct W2
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Sep
File 142: Social Sciences Abstracts 1983-2003/Sep
                Description
Set
        Items
          376
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S1
         1593
                P()(VALUE OR VALUES)
S2
       943570
                TEST OR TESTS OR TESTING OR TESTED
s3
                GROUP? ? OR CLUSTER? ?
S4
      1008004
                CLASSES OR GRADES OR SCHOOLS
S5
       577637
       922139
                COMPAR?
S6
                STATISTICAL() (PROFILE OR PROFILES OR RESULT? ? OR MEASURE -
s7
         2825
             OR MEASURES)
S8
          885
                TEST () TAKERS
S 9
          866
                S1:S2(S)S3
S10
       236736
                S6(S)S4:S5
S11
          698
                S7(S)S3
S12
          252
                (S9 OR S11) AND S10
S13
           29
                S6(2W)(S4 OR S5)(S)(S9 OR S11)
S14
           26
                RD (unique items)
S15
           5
                S14/2001:2003
S16
           1
                S14/2000 [not relevant]
                S14 NOT S15:S16
S17
           20
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S18
           20
                S6(2W) (S4 OR S5 OR S8) (S) (S1 OR S2 OR S7)
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           60
S20
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                S19 NOT S13
S21
           27
                RD (unique items)
                S21/2001:2003
S22
           3
                S21/2000
S23
           0
S24
           24
                S21 NOT S22
                Sort S24/ALL/PY,D
S25
           24
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18/7,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35: Dissertation Abs Online

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1081166 ORDER NO: AAD89-25886

UTILIZING P-P PLOTS IN META-ANALYSIS AS GENERAL MEASURES OF TREATMENT

EFFECTS

Author: HOLMGREN, ERIC BLICKENSTAFF

Degree: PH.D. Year: 1989

Corporate Source/Institution: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (0212)

ADVISER: INGRAM OLKIN

Source: VOLUME 50/07-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 2999. 145 PAGES

The collection of statistical techniques used to integrate quantitative results from independent studies has come to be known as meta-analysis. Meta-analysis originated with methods of combining **p** - **values** to **test** for significance in a collection of study results which individually may be insignificant. Relatively recently a number of techniques have been developed which aim to explain the variability in results from independent studies each of which **compares** a treatment **group** with a control group. An essential aspect of these new meta-analytic

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techniques that distinguishes them from techniques of combining $\,\mathbf{p}\,$ - $\,\mathbf{values}\,$ is that they are based on a summary of the results of a study, the effect size, that quantifies the magnitude of the treatment effect rather than its statistical significance. The effect size is very well suited for analyzing studies that compare a treatment and control population from a simple location family. However in studies where the variances for the treatment and control populations may be unequal and in other more complicated settings the effect size provides only a partial description of the results of a study. There is thus a need for a measure of the treatment effect which is a more complete description of the results of a study than the effect size.

In this thesis we develop the p-p plot as a complete summary of the results of a study that compares a treatment group with a control group. A theoretical framework for interpreting p-p plots in meta-analysis is provided by considering the p-p plot as a maximal invariant and employing utility theory. In this framework the p-p plot can be used to order treatment effects just as a distribution function would be used to order risky alternatives. Maximum likelihood estimates of the p-p plot in the gaussian model where the treatment and control variances may be unequal and in a variety of models involving survival distributions are developed. Further, pooling procedures for estimating a common p-p plot and for facilitating the comparison of p-p plots across studies are presented.

18/7,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R) File 1: ERIC

(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00980960 ERIC NO.: ED414558 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: CS012981

Keyboarding, Reading, Spelling (KRS) Validation Study.

Reid, Ethna R.;

CORP. SOURCE: Reid Foundation, Salt Lake City, UT. Exemplary Center for

Reading Instruction. (BBB34665)

14pp.

1987 (19870000)

EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: 141 (Reports--Descriptive); 143 (Reports--Research)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: U.S.; Utah JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: RIEMAY1998

The major developmental goal of the Keyboarding, Reading, Spelling (KRS) program was to teach reading and language skills to elementary school students by integrating computer assisted instruction with an instructional method which: is superior to existing programs; takes maximum advantage of the computer's potential; and teaches keyboarding and computer usage skills. The KRS program incorporates systematic instruction in reading and language skills, diagnosis of student learning needs, monitoring, criterion referenced mastery tests , and intrinsic motivation. Teachers wishing to implement the KRS program attend a one- to two-day seminar. A pre-post group design was used to assess the KRS program on each of four outcomes (reading, language, keyboarding, and computer operations). Classes from two schools in the Murray City Schools (Utah) were assigned at random to either the treatment or comparison condition. Grades one, three, and five from one school, and grades two, four, and six from another school received KRS instruction. Results indicated that in the four months of treatment, KRS students grossly out-gained the scores posted by the normative group. Results also indicated that KRS students demonstrated

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meaningful improvements in the keyboarding and computer operation skills.(RS)

18/7,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35: Dissertation Abs Online

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903303 ORDER NO: AAD85-22969

THE IMPACT OF INSERVICE ON SECONDARY TEACHERS RECEIVING CONTENT AREA READING INSTRUCTION AND ITS EFFECT ON STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT SCORES. (VOLUMES I AND II)

Author: VERVILLE, JACQUELINE RITA

Degree: ED.D. Year: 1985

Corporate Source/Institution: BOSTON UNIVERSITY (0017)

Source: VOLUME 46/11-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 3307. 717 PAGES

This study was conducted for the purpose of, (1) investigating the effect on teachers receiving a content area reading course and the subsequent effects of achievement scores on secondary students, (2) examining whether or not the reading attitude of secondary students changed due to teacher transfer of instruction. This applied research also investigated the affective characteristics of relationship upon teachers and students in the content areas of English, science, social studies and mathematics.

Subjects for this study involved both seventh and eighth grade teachers and students. A questionnaire, developed from a prioritized list of skills, was sent to surrounding schools. Forty teachers volunteered: twenty-four in the treatment group, sixteen in the comparison group who received no treatment. In all, these intact groups involved 835 students: 452 treatment and 383 comparison.

The course, LEARNING TO READ FROM THE CONTENT AREA TEXT, encompassed fourteen two and a half hour sessions was taught to teachers with and without reading background. Reading skills, strategies, and techniques implemented in conjunction with content areas were taught to facilitate the transfer to students at an independent and functional level.

The study, employing a pre-test and post-test design, included three levels of elements: first level, content areas (English, science, social studies and mathematics); second level, reading or no reading background; and third, treatment and comparison groups. These two latter groups were tested with the Vaughan Attitude Scale, the students with the Estes Attitude Scale and the Stanford Achievement Test.

Forty classrooms were visited four times by two observers, (1) the professional teaching the course, (2) the professional helping to confirm the reliability of the observations.

Evaluation forms were devised, and descriptive observation logs were kept. Analyses of the above-mentioned tests, computed with the use and interpretation of Lertap, Mann-Whitney U, the Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA, Multivariate Analysis of Variance, Univariate F test, and "t" test answered questions on the effect and differences of content area reading instruction on treatment and comparison groups of teachers regarding student achievement scores. Based on the statistical measures, attitude and achievement were significantly affected by content area reading instruction, especially if the teacher possessed a reading background. (Abstract shortened with permission of author.)

18/7,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 1)
DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

Serial 09/649484 October 24, 2003

(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv. 00338070 ERIC NO.: ED148899 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: TM006870 Efforts Toward the Development of Unbiased Selection and Assessment Instruments.

Rudner, Lawrence M.

36pp.

June 28, 1977 (19770628)

NOTES: Paper presented at the International Symposium on Educational Testing (Third, University of Leyden, The Netherlands, June 28, 1977) EDRS Price MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.

DOCUMENT TYPE: 143 (Reports--Research)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: RIEMAY1978

Investigations into item bias provide an empirical basis for the identification and elimination of test items which appear to measure different traits across populations or cultural groups. The Psychometric rationales for six approaches to the identification of biased test items are reviewed: (1) Transformed item difficulties: within-group p - values are standardized and compared between groups . (2) Analysis of variance: bias is operationally defined in terms of significant item by group interaction effects. (3) Chi-square: individual items are investigated in terms of between group score level differences in expected and observed proportions of correct responses. (4) Item characteristic curve theory: differences in the probabilities of a correct response, given examinees of the same underlying ability and different culture groups, are evaluated. (5) Factor analytic: item bias is investigated in terms of culture specific and culture common sources of variance, or in terms of loadings on a biased test factor. (6) Distractor response analysis: the relative attractiveness of item foils, or response sets, is investigated. The limitations and advantages of each approach in terms of the underlying assumptions, psychometric soundness, conceptual complexity, applicability to criterion referenced tests and applicability to interdependent groups are discussed. (Author/MV)

18/7,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R) File 1:ERIC

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00196167 ERIC NO.: ED091341 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: SP008008

The Myth of Performance-Based Teacher Education. Teacher Education Division Publication Series.

Heath, Robert W.; Nielson, Mark A.;

CORP. SOURCE: Far West Lab. for Educational Research and Development, San Francisco, CA. (BBB07889); NOMOS Inst., Berkeley, CA. (BBB10276) 23pp.

February 1973 (19730200)

NOTES: Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association (New Orleans, Louisiana, February 1973)

REPORT NO.: R-A73-10

EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

DOCUMENT TYPE: 143 (Reports--Research)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: RIESEP1974

This study analyzed 42 of the 50 studies on performance-based teacher education cited by Rosenshine and Furst and the teaching variables proposed. The studies were analyzed for seven characteristics: a) criterion of student achievement, b) operational definitions of teaching behavior, c)

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statistical results , d) legitimacy of statistical tests , e) sample characteristics, f) study conditions, and g) comparability of groups. The results of this analysis led to the conclusion that research literature on the relation between teacher performance and student achievement does not offer an empirical basis for the prescription of teacher-training objectives. This is due to sterile operational definitions of both teaching and achievement and fundamentally weak research designs in the cited studies. Moreover, given the well-documented strong association between student achievement and variables such as socioeconomic status and race, the effects of techniques of teaching on achievement (as these variables are conventionally defined) are likely to be inherently trivial. (JA)

25/7,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R) File 1: ERIC

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01000357 ERIC NO.: ED426830 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: RC021790

Report of the Small Schools Group.;

CORP. SOURCE: Vermont State Dept. of Education, Montpelier. (YMM91200) 11pp.

February 1998 (19980200)

AVAILABLE FROM: World Wide Web at http://www.state.vt.us/educ/SSreport.htm

EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: 143 (Reports--Research); 160 (Test/questionnaires)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: U.S.; Vermont

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: RIEJUN1999

GOVERNMENT: State

Vermont state legislation provides additional funding to small schools--those enrolling fewer than 100 students. To meet legislative requirements, a study group examined costs, educational quality, and consolidation issues in Vermont's small schools. In 1996-97, Vermont had 50 small schools (16 percent of all public schools), primarily K-6 elementary schools. A study group of 26 persons from diverse backgrounds reviewed national studies on small schools, examined the Vermont School Report, heard presentations from three communities with small schools that had considered consolidation, and identified critical indicators differentiating small and larger schools. A school survey was completed by 44 small schools and 33 comparison schools with over 300 students. The study found that costs were 6-12 percent higher in small schools and 18 percent higher in schools with less than 50 students; higher costs were related to smaller class sizes; year-to-year enrollment changes in small schools were dramatic; and larger schools had both economies and "diseconomies" of scale. Despite lower socioeconomic status, students in small schools did as well or better than students in larger schools; small school facilities were in as good or better shape than larger facilities; and parent participation in small schools was high. Although consolidation pressures were strong for many small schools, community decision making was complex and went well beyond educational issues. Recommendations are offered for state funding and school accountability. (Appendices contain a participant list, a statistical profile of Vermont small schools, the school survey questionnaire and results, and references.) (SV)

25/7,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R) File 1:ERIC

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ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan Serial 09/649484

October 24, 2003

00765491 ERIC NO.: ED331847 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: TM016344 Private Schools in the United States: A **Statistical Profile**, with **Comparisons** to Public **Schools**.

Benson, Peter; McMillen, Marilyn Miles;

CORP. SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics (ED), Washington, DC. (EDD00004)

172pp.

February 1991 (19910200) REPORT NO.: NCES-91-054

AVAILABLE FROM: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing

Office, Washington, DC 20402. EDRS Price MF01/PC07 Plus Postage.

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: 110 (Numerical/Quantitative Data); 142 (Reports--Evaluative)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: U.S.; District of Columbia

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: RIESEP1991

GOVERNMENT: Federal

A statistical portrait is provided of private schools in the United States, using the best national data available to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Previously published work is used to give an overview of private schools from 1980-81 through 1985-86. Following an introductory examination of private schools in the United States, Chapter 2 provides estimates and trends. Chapters 3 and 4 synthesize national data on the number and characteristics of private school students, teachers, and other staff. Chapter 5 discusses curriculum, resources, and student outcomes. Chapter 6 reviews national data on parental choice. Chapter 7 reviews upcoming research efforts of the NCES concerning private schools. In 1985-86, private elementary schools and secondary schools accounted for about 25% of all schools, between 12 and 13% of all students, and about 14% of all teachers. Eight of 10 private schools had a religious orientation; 36% were Catholic schools, and about 60% of all private school students were in Catholic schools. Program emphasis varied by school orientation. Seventy tables provide information about the private schools, and 12 graphs further illustrate the discussions. Appendix A contains 20 standard error tables. Appendix B reviews data collection procedures. (SLD)

25/7,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R) File 1:ERIC

(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00548834 ERIC NO.: ED240844 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: FL014215

Sunnyside Title VII Bilingual Project. Longitudinal Study, Final Report.

Prather, Margaret Boyce;

CORP. SOURCE: Sunnyside School District, Tucson, AZ. (BBB04743)

17pp.

September 1982 (19820900)

NOTES: For related documents, see FL 014 214-216.

EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: 141 (Reports--Descriptive)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: U.S.; Arizona

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: RIEJUL1984

The final report of a five-year federally-funded bilingual education program in four schools of the the Sunnyside School District in Tucson, Arizona, is presented. The following areas are addressed: (1) student

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enrollment patterns, (2) the instructional program for kindergarten through fifth grade and its development, (3) staff development efforts through a variety of organizations, (4) parent involvement and training workshops through an advisory council and other community organizations, (5) the design of the program's evaluation, and (6) **statistical results**. Absence of data on entry level skills and changes in record keeping inhibit valid **comparisons** between **groups**, and no long-term impact conclusion is reached. (MSE)

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1:ERIC 1966-2003/Oct 06
File
File 7:Social SciSearch(R) 1972-2003/Oct W3
File 11:PsycINFO(R) 1887-2003/Oct W2
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Sep
File 121:Brit.Education Index 1976-2003/Q2
File 142: Social Sciences Abstracts 1983-2003/Sep
File 437: Education Abstracts 1983-2003/Sep
File 111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2003/Oct 21
       6:NTIS 1964-2003/Oct W3
File 583: Gale Group Globalbase (TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
File 473: FINANCIAL TIMES ABSTRACTS 1998-2001/APR 02
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2003/Oct 23
File 475: Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2003/Oct 23
File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Oct W3
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Oct W3
Set
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S1
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                (INFLUENC? OR MANIPULAT? OR PREJUDIC? OR BIAS? OR AFFECT?)-
S2
             (3W) (RESULTS OR OUTCOME? ?)
s3
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S4
                S1 AND S2
S5
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S7
                s6/2000
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S8
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                S6 NOT S7
S 9
S10
           12
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                SCHOOL? ? OR SCHOOL? ? OR STUDENT? ?
S12
               S1 AND S3
S13
           63
S14
           32
                S12 AND S13
                INFLUENC? OR MANIPULAT? OR BIAS?
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S16
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S17
S18
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S19
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S20
            4
S21
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               S11/DE
S22
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               S15 AND S22
S23
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S24
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           30
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S26
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S27
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S28
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                S12 AND S28 [not relevant]
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S34
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S35
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S36
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                TEACHERS/DE ((NOTE: SEE "FACULTY" FOR OTHER SPECIFIC TERM-
S37
       153547
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ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan Serial 09/649484

October 24, 2003

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SC=EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT
S39
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S40
               S4 NOT S33
S41
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               S2 AND S35
S42
          17
               RD (unique items)
S43
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S44
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S45
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               $44/2001:2003
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               S44/2000
S46
S47
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S48
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20/7/1
           (Item 1 from file: 1)
DIALOG(R) File
                1:ERIC
(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.
00919262 ERIC NO.: ED387501 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: TM023637
Differential Objective Function.
  Kino, Mary M.; And Others
  34pp.
  April 1995 (19950400)
NOTES: Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Council on
  Measurement in Education (San Francisco, CA, April 19-21, 1995).
EDRS Price MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: 142 (Reports--Evaluative); 150 (Speeches/meeting papers)
RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT
COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: U.S.; Texas
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: RIEFEB1996
  Item response theory (IRT) has been used extensively to study
differential item functioning (dif) and to identify potentially biased
items. The use of IRT for diagnostic purposes is less prevalent and has
received comparatively less attention. This study addressed differential
objective function (dof) to identify potentially biased content units.
```

differential item functioning (dif) and to identify potentially biased items. The use of IRT for diagnostic purposes is less prevalent and has received comparatively less attention. This study addressed differential objective function (dof) to identify potentially biased content units. IRT was used to estimate person abilities and item difficulties, which were used to compute residual objective scores. Residual objective scores were analyzed with analysis of variance using the independent variables gender and ethnicity. Data were from mathematics subtests from the 1992 Connecticut Mastery Test census administration of eighth graders and its database of approximately 32,000 Connecticut eighth graders. The examples illustrate how dof outcomes can be used to identify potentially biased content units, to provide diagnostic information at the content level, and to construct profiles of content-based performance for different demographic subgroups. Ten figures and two tables present analysis results. Two appendixes present dif statistics by demographic subgroup and item-level statistics for dof objectives in four tables. (Contains 11 references.) (Author/SLD)

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20/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 1)
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DIALOG(R) File 1:ERIC

(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv. 00519774 ERIC NO.: ED230620 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: TM830465

The Effects of a Group Supportive Testing Procedure and Acculturation Level on Achievement Test Scores of Culturally Diverse Students . Final Report. Revision.

Pfeiffer, Steven, I.; Naglieri, Jack A.;

Serial 09/649484 October 24, 2003

CORP. SOURCE: Northern Arizona Univ., Flagstaff. (BEI65025)

19pp.

March 1983 (19830300)

SPONSORING AGENCY: National Inst. of Education (ED), Washington, DC.

(EDN00001)

CONTRACT/GRANT NO.: NIE-G-81-0079 EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: 143 (Reports--Research)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: U.S.; Arizona

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: RIEOCT1983

A group supportive testing procedure and acculturation level are investigated as to their influence upon achievement test scores of 150 culturally diverse inner city school students in grades four through six. The group supportive testing procedure was specifically designed as a facilitation strategy that attempted to mirror the more typical interaction style of minority children. The multidimensional measure of acculturation sought to elucidate whether students with particular acculturation profiles would present a particular test-taking performance. The experimental facilitative procedure employed did not improve either the Anglo or Mexican American children's test performance. The authors state (1) that minority group children should be administered group achievement tests under standard administration procedures, and (2) a student 's sociocultural status, at least socioeconomic status and family size, appears to be a potentially relevant psychological construct that warrants further attention. (PN)

31/7/13 (Item 13 from file: 11)

DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

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01146892 1991-20193-001

General Aptitude Test Battery factor structures for Saudi Arabian and American samples: A comparison.

AUTHOR: Dagenais, Fred

AUTHOR AFFILIATION: U California, Ctr for Chinese Studies, Berkeley--USn1 JOURNAL: Psychology & Developing Societies, Vol 2(2), 217-240, Jul-Dec,

PUBLISHER: Sage Publications--US

ABSTRACT: Analyzed correlation matrices for the 12 General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) tests for 4,000 Americans and 749 Saudi Arabian males by factor and cluster analysis. The resulting factor structures and group mean score profiles were contrasted. Three similar factors emerged (Cognitive, Psychomotor, and Spatial Perception) for both samples, and factorial equivalence was established. The profiles of mean scores for the 2 groups were similar in both shape and amplitude. Bias on the GATB associated with sex and certain demographic and occupational factors appears to be minimal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2002 APA, all rights reserved)

34/9/3 (Item 2 from file: 11)

DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

(c) 2003 Amer. Psychological Assn. All rts. reserv.

01119393 1990-32113-001

Standarized tests : Irregularities in administering of tests affect
 test results .

Serial 09/649484 October 24, 2003

AUTHOR: Gay, Genevieve H.

AUTHOR AFFILIATION: Northampton County Schools, Jackson, NC--USn1

JOURNAL: Journal of Instructional Psychology, Vol 17(2), 93-103, Jun, 1990

PUBLISHER: Journal of Instructional Psychology--US

ISSN: 0094-1956--Print

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal Article; Empirical Study

MEDIA TYPE: Print (Paper)

SPECIAL FEATURES: Peer Reviewed

RECORD TYPE: Abstract LANGUAGE: English

POPULATION GROUP: Human AGE GROUP: 300 (Adulthood (18 yrs & older)) ABSTRACT: Administered a survey developed for this study to 168 3rd-10th grade teachers and interviewed 8 regional research/test coordinators in North Carolina. Results show that incidences of inaccurate timing, altering answer sheets, coaching, teaching the test, errors in scoring/reporting, and student cheating do exist. Teachers experienced pressures from administrators, peers, and parents for students to excel on standardized tests. Recommendations for improving a testing program and producing valid results include a staff development program so that the multiple uses of valid test results will be understood by all who participate in the testing program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2002 APA, all rights reserved)

DESCRIPTORS: *Standardized Tests; *Test Administration; Educational

Personnel; Teachers

IDENTIFIERS: survey of administration irregularities in standardized

testing, 3rd-10th grade teachers & research/testing coordinators

SUBJECT CODES & HEADINGS: 2227 (Educational Measurement)

RELEASE DATE: 19901201

34/9/5 (Item 4 from file: 11)

DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

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00659166 1981-00237-001

Interpreter and Spanish administration effects on the WISC performance of Mexican-American children.

AUTHOR: Swanson, Elinor N.; Deblassie, Richard R.

AUTHOR AFFILIATION: New Mexico State U, Las Crucesnl

JOURNAL: Journal of School Psychology--

http://www.elsevier.com/inca/publications/store/6/9/9/, Vol 17(3), 231-236

, Fal, 1979

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science--US

ISSN: 0022-4405--Print

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal Article

MEDIA TYPE: Print (Paper)

SPECIAL FEATURES: References; Peer Reviewed

RECORD TYPE: Abstract LANGUAGE: English

POPULATION GROUP: Human AGE GROUP: 100 (Childhood (birth-12 yrs)); 180 (School Age (6-12 yrs))

ABSTRACT: Investigated whether the use of an interpreter and/or a regular examiner in administering the WISC would affect the test results of a group of 90 6-9 yr old Mexican-Americans whose dominant language was Spanish. Ss were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 groups for administration of the WISC in English, in English with interpretation, or in Spanish. Mean California Test of Mental Maturity scores for the 3 groups were 87.9, 88.3, and 88.4, respectively. A covariance analysis of WISC results

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indicated that the use of English in the administration of some subtests of the Verbal Scale and a Spanish administration of some scales of the performance test are likely to elicit optimum performance of Mexican-American children. (2 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2002 APA, all rights reserved)

DESCRIPTORS: *Bilingualism; *Foreign Language Translation; *Mexican Americans; *Test Administration; *Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children

IDENTIFIERS: interpreter & Spanish administration, WISC performance, 6-9 yr old Mexican Americans whose dominant language was Spanish

SUBJECT CODES & HEADINGS: 2222 (Developmental Scales & Schedules); 2820 (Cognitive & Perceptual Development)

RELEASE DATE: 19810101

34/9/6 (Item 1 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35: Dissertation Abs Online (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01528573 ORDER NO: AAD97-06202

A COMPARISON OF PAPER-AND-PENCIL AND COMPUTER-BASED VERSIONS OF A CERTIFICATION EXAM (ASSESSMENT)

Author: DRAKE, DYANNE RUTH

Degree: PH.D. Year: 1996

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (0130)

Adviser: GARY N. MCLEAN

Source: VOLUME 57/09-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 3902. 92 PAGES

Descriptors: EDUCATION, TESTS AND MEASUREMENTS; EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL Descriptor Codes: 0288; 0747

The use of computer-based testing has grown dramatically in the past ten years and is continuing to grow. Research has demonstrated that computer technology holds unlimited promise for assessment in a variety of educational and occupational settings. Along with this growth and unlimited promise for the future, a very important question remains unanswered: Are the test results obtained on the computer equivalent to those obtained by taking the test via paper and pencil?

This research compared the test results of a computer-based and a paper-and-pencil administration of the same certification exam to determine equivalence. The study also looked at possible moderator variables that may affect test outcomes. Test results for both exam administrations were compared by participants' computer experience, gender, age, ethnicity, and annual family income.

Fifty participants were randomly assigned to take the computer-based or paper-and-pencil certification exam first, followed by the administration of the other delivery method. Upon completion of the exam, participants completed a demographic survey. After the study data were collected, participants were able to use their higher scoring exam for certification decision making purposes.

Test results and statistics obtained from the two exam administrations were almost the same. The only cautionary note was that two candidates failed the computer-based version who passed it when taking the exam via paper and pencil. There was no significant difference in test outcomes when comparing results by computer experience, gender, age, ethnicity, and annual family income. Participants were also asked for their preference of testing mechanism. Their test results based on administration did not vary whether they chose computer-based, paper-and-pencil, or said it did not

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matter.

The study's results provide positive indicators that computer-based exams can be used along with or as replacement of paper-and-pencil exams. Even though the study's sample was limited, the results showed no difference between the paper-and-pencil and computer-based exam administrations. These results add to the current literature base that indicates that computer-based exams can be considered equivalent to paper-and-pencil administrations.

47/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 11)

DIALOG(R) File 11: PsycINFO(R)

(c) 2003 Amer. Psychological Assn. All rts. reserv.

01624330 1998-12532-007

Process-oriented administration of the Picture Arrangement Test does not affect the quantitative outcome .

AUTHOR: Gaudette, Marc D.; Smith, Jason A.

AUTHOR AFFILIATION: St Mary's Hosp, Comprehensive Rehabilitation Ctr--Montreal--PQ--Canadan1

JOURNAL: Applied Neuropsychology--

www.erlbaum.com/Journals/journals/AN/an.htm, Vol 5(3), 154-158, 1998

PUBLISHER: Lawrence Erlbaum--US--http://www.erlbaum.com

ABSTRACT: Extracting the maximum amount of qualitative information of cognitive functioning from tests is one of the goals of the process approach to neuropsychological assessment. This study examined whether there is a difference in score in the Picture Arrangement (PA) test of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale~~Revised (WAIS~~R) for participants who completed the standardized vs a process-oriented administration (i.e., asking the person to "tell the story" immediately following each item). Eighteen traumatic brain injury inpatients (aged 18-62 yrs) and 20 control participants were assigned to the standardized administration or the process-oriented administration of the PA test. Results reveal no statistically significant interaction effect or main effect for type of administration. Therefore, the process of maximizing the elicitation of qualitative information does not appear to affect the quantitative outcome of the PA test. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2002 APA, all rights reserved)

47/7/9 (Item 9 from file: 11)

DIALOG(R) File 11:PsycINFO(R)

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00891009 1987-11807-001

A cross-cultural test of the situational bias hypothesis: The Israeli scene.

AUTHOR: Zeidner, Moshe

AUTHOR AFFILIATION: Haifa U, School of Education, Israeln1

JOURNAL: Evaluation & Program Planning--

http://www.elsevier.com/inca/publications/store/5/9/3/, Vol 8(4), 367-376, 1985

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science--United Kingdom--

www.elsevier.com/locate/evalprogplan/

ABSTRACT: Conducted 2 experiments with 336 Israeli elementary school students. Exp I centered on the interaction between sociocultural group characteristics and each of 2 situational factors (test atmosphere and examiner status) in affecting ability test performance. Exp II explored the effects of test atmosphere per se on the nonverbal ability test scores of disadvantaged Ss. Results are generally inconsistent with the

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situational bias hypothesis and do not support the assumption that disadvantaged children's ability test scores can be substantially improved by manipulating test atmosphere conditions. Since situational variables do not significantly bias testing results in favor of one group over another, it is concluded that current educational evaluation policies in Israel, relying heavily on the standardized ability tests results of disadvantaged groups, need not be changed. (29 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2002 APA, all rights reserved)

47/7/13 (Item 13 from file: 11)

DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)

(c) 2003 Amer. Psychological Assn. All rts. reserv.

00489508 1976-03294-001

The influence of knowledge of results and goal setting on performance with a multiple choice academic test.

AUTHOR: Rust, James O.

AUTHOR AFFILIATION: U Virginian1

JOURNAL: Dissertation Abstracts International, Vol 34(4-A), 1710, Oct, 1973

PUBLISHER: Univ Microfilms International-US

16

Serial 09/649484 October 24, 2003

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File 47: Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2003/Oct 23
File 75:TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2003/Oct W1
File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2003/Oct 23
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Oct 23
File 141: Readers Guide 1983-2003/Sep
File 436: Humanities Abs Full Text 1984-2003/Sep
File 13:BAMP 2003/Oct W2
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2003/Oct 24
               Description
Set
       Items
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S1
         3230
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                (INFLUENC? OR MANIPULAT? OR PREJUDIC? OR BIAS? OR AFFECT?) -
       91255
S2
             (3W) (RESULTS OR OUTCOME? ?)
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S 4
           0
           10
               S1(S)S2
S 6
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           2
               S6/2001:2003
s7
S8
           0
              s6/2000
           7
S 9
               S6 NOT S7
           7
               Sort S9/ALL/PD,D
S10
S11
          62
              S2(S)S3
$12
          62
              S11 NOT S6
S13
          52
              RD (unique items)
              S13/2001:2003
S14
          16
              S13/2000
S15
          9
           9
              Sort S15/ALL/PD,D
S16
          27
S17
              S13 NOT S14:S15
          27
              Sort S17/ALL/PD,D [not relevant]
S18
    102780 TEST???/DE OR EXAM?/DE
S19
    522893 SCHOOL? ?/DE OR ACADEMIC/DE OR EDUCATION??/DE
S20
S21
        7877 S19 AND S20
              S2 AND S21
S22
          69
               S1 AND S22
S23
           0
               S22 NOT (S5 OR S12)
S24
          68
S25 .
              RD (unique items)
          52
         19
              s25/2001:2003
S26
          3
              S25/2000 [not relevant]
S27
          30
S28
              S25 NOT S26:S27
         30 Sort S28/ALL/PD,D
S29
16/3,AB,K/8
                (Item 8 from file: 88)
DIALOG(R) File 88: Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
            SUPPLIER NUMBER: 59519453
05319025
WHAT DO SCHOOLS PRODUCE? IMPLICATIONS OF MULTIPLE OUTPUTS IN
 EDUCATION. (Statistical Data Included)
WENGER, JENNIE W.
Contemporary Economic Policy, 18, 1, 27
Jan, 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Statistical Data Included
                                             ISSN: 1074-3529
LANGUAGE: English
                   RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT:
             6134
                     LINE COUNT: 00658
       I test both specifications while correcting for some school,
community and state variables that could bias these results . (10) To
```

ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan Serial 09/649484 October 24, 2003

develop this data set, I aggregate variables describing the students (such as the...

...during the sophomore year for students in this data set) and a second set of **tests** administered two years later. After aggregation, the data set contains information on students from 780...

29/3,AB,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R) File 88: Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

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)5283426 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 57796732

Between Scylla and Charybdis: Teacher Education's Odyssey. (Statistical Data Included)

Brabeck, Mary M.

Journal of Teacher Education, 50, 5, 346

Nov, 1999

DOCUMENT TYPE: Statistical Data Included ISSN: 0022-4871

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 4135 LINE COUNT: 00351

ABSTRACT: Issues discussed concern teacher education reform, focusing on the media's coverage of the poor results of prospective teachers taking the Massachusetts Educator Certification Test. Topics addressed include the validity of the test, teacher education program reform, and the political aspects of teacher training and curricula.

... about test score reliability, documentation of the elimination of gender, cultural and other extraneous test **bias**, and item analysis **results** (Massachusetts Department of Education, 1997). The response in the lead editorial of the Boston Globe...

...DESCRIPTORS: Education and state...

... Educational tests and measurements

29/3,AB,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R) File 88: Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

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05326565 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 59426456

Underprediction of Female Performance from Standardized Knowledge Tests: A Further Example from the Knowledge of Geography Test.

Nelson, Burton D.; Aron, Robert H.; Poole, Debra A.

Sex Roles: A Journal of Research, 529

Oct, 1999

ISSN: 0360-0025 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 4895 LINE COUNT: 00426

... possibility that different distributions of males and females across courses with different average grades would **influence** the **results**. Gender X Course Level ANOVAs revealed no significant difference in grades earned by male versus...

DESCRIPTORS: Academic achievement...

...Achievement tests --...

... Testing

29/3,AB,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R) File 88: Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

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04819820 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20854458

Continuing tensions in standardized testing. (educational tests)

Haladyna, Thomas; Haas, Nancy; Allison, Jeanette

Childhood Education, v74, n5, p262(12)

ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan Serial 09/649484

October 24, 2003

Annual, 1998

ISSN: 0009-4056 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 8937 LINE COUNT: 00740

ABSTRACT: Standardized testing was examined to determine how it may be appropriately used and how the misuse of test results may be reduced. Responsible standardized testing may be realized by ensuring that the use and interpretations of test results are well-grounded. The conditions within which the standardized tests were administered should be maintained and the implications of standardized testing should be scrutinized and thoroughly assessed.

... incorrect to attribute test results solely to the teacher's expertise. So many other factors **affect** test **results**. In Arizona, for example, 28 percent of the students live in poverty. It is no...

DESCRIPTORS: Educational tests and measurements...

... Education --...

... Early childhood education --...

... Testing

29/3,AB,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R) File 88: Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

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04631605 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20190257

The effects of achievement motivation and study habits on Nigerian secondary school students' academic performance.

Jegede, Joseph O.; Jegede, Ruth T.; Ugodulunwa, Christianah A.

The Journal of Psychology, v131, n5, p523(7)

Sep, 1997

ISSN: 0022-3980 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2430 LINE COUNT: 00209

AUTHOR ABSTRACT: An experimental analysis of the effects of achievement motivation and study habits on Nigerian secondary school students' English language performance was carried out in 1990. The two hypotheses tested were that each of the treatment groups would perform significantly better in English than the control group and that the students treated for the combination of improved study habits and higher achievement motivation would perform better in English than any of the other groups (study habit, achievement motivation, and control). The sample consisted of 160 students in 10th grade, selected from 4 schools in Nigeria. Students' entry and exit achievement motivation, study habits, and English language performance were examined. Analyses of covariance were used to test for the significance of the results, and both hypotheses were supported.

... instance, Danskin and Burnett used over- and underachievers as participants, and those samples could have **biased** the **results** of the study.

Most of the studies have examined the effects of achievement motivation and...

DESCRIPTORS: High school students...

... Testing

29/3,AB,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R) File 88: Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04147889 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19045894

No penalty points. (analysing exam results)

Titchmarsh, Martin

Times Educational Supplement, n4185, pB24(1)

Serial 09/649484 October 24, 2003

Sep 13, 1996

ISSN: 0040-7887 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract ABSTRACT: Comparison of General Certificate of Secondary Education exam results from one year to the next can be misleading. Quality within year groups vary, a difference in numbers between girls and boys can also influence results. Governors wishing to analyse results must use several criteria to obtain a value-added approach. QUASE is a system the National Foundation for Educational Research has produced to help schools achieve this.

DESCRIPTORS: Examinations --...

... Education , Secondary

29/3,AB,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 47)

DIALOG(R) File 47: Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)

(c) 2003 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

04406756 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17923566 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Myths about test score comparisons.

Rotberg, Iris C.

Science, v270, n5241, p1446(3)

Dec 1, 1995

ISSN: 0036-8075 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 3290 LINE COUNT: 00270

ABSTRACT: Educational test results are not a valid measure for comparing the quality of education. Declining test scores are a function of educating a broader range of the population and are not related to international competitiveness. Additional testing will not improve educational quality.

... effects of teacher quality cannot be separated from the wide range of other factors that influence school outcomes.

Myth 4: The problems in current standardized testing programs can be solved by development of...

DESCRIPTORS: Educational tests and measurements...

... Academic achievement

29/3,AB,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R) File 88: Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03823048 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18051811

The effects of sex-grouped schooling on achievement: the role of national context.

Baker, David P.; Riordan, Cornelius; Schaub, Maryellen

Comparative Education Review, v39, n4, p468(15)

Nov, 1995

ISSN: 0010-4086 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract ABSTRACT: Sex groupings **affect** academic **results** through factors associated with the comparative rarity of one-sex grouping in schools. A comparative method of comprehending the impact of sex grouping indicates various future considerations. Null findings can be considered a genuine pattern. Meta-analyses of extant studies would further examine ideas about the size of sectors and school impact. Organizational fluctuation should be examined within a bigger cross-national perspective.

...DESCRIPTORS: Single-sex schools --...

...Achievement tests --

29/3,AB,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R) File 88: Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

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Serial 09/649484 October 24, 2003

03767395 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17970132

Across the test divide. (national curriculum on school)

Ellis, Steve

Times Educational Supplement, n4134, p24(1)

Sept 22, 1995

ISSN: 0040-7887 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract ABSTRACT: An analysis of reactions of the first set of students to go through the national curriculum from their first year of primary school reveals that they were generally unaware about the national curriculum. They were comfortable with in-house assessment but experienced anxiety before the annual test and worried that the national test results would band them in some way. There needs to be more information on how the testing and curriculum **affects** students. Test **results** will require careful handling as the children make the transition from one level to another.

DESCRIPTORS: Education --...

... Educational tests and measurements

29/3,AB,K/21 (Item 21 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R) File 88: Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

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03471679 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16125342

The effect of token reinforcement on WISC-R performance for fifth- through ninth-grade American Indians. (Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-Revised)

Devers, Robert; Bradley-Johnson, Sharon; Johnson, C. Merle

The Psychological Record, v44, n3, p441(9)

Summer, 1994

ISSN: 0033-2933 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 3410 LINE COUNT: 00283

AUTHOR ABSTRACT: Thirteen American Indian students in the fifth through ninth grades were administered the WISC-R under standardized conditions; another twelve were tested under standardized procedures, but received token reinforcement immediately following each correct response. Tokens were exchangeable for a variety of back-up rewards. Performance IQ scores were significantly higher than verbal IQ scores for both groups. The token reinforcement group scored significantly higher (12 points) than the control group on the full scale IQ. Implications for research and practice are discussed.

... level prior to administration of the WISC-R. Hence, these variables were unlikely to have **affected** the **outcome** of the study.

The purpose of administering the DTLA-2 was to establish the tokens...

...DESCRIPTORS: Education; ...

...Intelligence testing

29/3, AB, K/25 (Item 25 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R) File 88: Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

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02954793 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13601572

What research tells us about good assessment. (good assessment and improved instruction) (Synthesis of Research)

Herman, Joan L.

Educational Leadership, v49, n8, p74(4)

May, 1992

ISSN: 0013-1784 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 3864 LINE COUNT: 00341

Serial 09/649484 October 24, 2003

ABSTRACT: Findings of research covering testing practices and assessment methods are presented. It is indicated that standardized tests have a negative effect on educational programs and that new assessment methods have favorable impacts on student and teacher performance. However, it is also stressed that some obstacles still stand in the way of alternative assessment techniques and that these innovations are only part of the solution for upgrading instruction and learning. Support is also needed for schools to sustain educational reforms.

... Shavelson and others which suggest that he context in which you ask students to perform **influence**s the **results**. Shavelson looked at how students' performance on science experiments compared with that on simulations and...

DESCRIPTORS: Educational research...
... Educational tests and measurements

29/3,AB,K/30 (Item 30 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R) File 88: Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02087598 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06372351

Perspectives on eligibility for placement in special education programs. (exceptional children) (includes bibliography)

Exceptional Children, v54, n4, p297(5)

Jan, 1988

ISSN: 0014-4029 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 2606 LINE COUNT: 00252

... homogeneous learning groupd and because research which favors acquisition of academic skills may present a **biased** picture of the **outcomes** of special education.

Guidelines for Assessment and Instruction

The major portion of the book concludes...

...DESCRIPTORS: Testing; ...

... Special education --...

... Testing

ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan Serial 09/649484

October 24, 2003

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File 350: Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD, UM &UP=200368
File 347: JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Jun (Updated 031006)
File 371: French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
             Description
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               (NORMATIVE OR STATISTICAL)()(PROFILE OR PROFILES) OR (SCOR-
         163
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              (INFLUENC? OR MANIPULAT? OR PREJUDIC? OR BIAS? OR AFFECT?) -
S2
            (3W) (RESULTS OR OUTCOME? ?)
               (TEST OR TESTS OR TESTING OR EXAM?) (2N) (ADMINISTER? OR ADM-
        1330
            INISTRAT?)
               NORMATIVE(2W)(PROFILE OR PROFILES OR RESULT? ?)
S4
S5
         849
               P()(VALUE OR VALUES)
S6
      639200
              TEST OR TESTS OR TESTING OR TESTED
s7
      850808 GROUP? ? OR CLUSTER? ?
      13779 CLASSES OR GRADES OR SCHOOLS
S8
S 9
      898094
               COMPAR?
S10
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               STATISTICAL() (PROFILE OR PROFILES OR RESULT? ? OR MEASURE -
            OR MEASURES)
S11
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               TEST()TAKERS
S12
           0
               S1 AND S2 AND S3
S13
           0
               S2 AND S3 AND S10
S14
           Ω
              S2 AND S3
           0
S15
              S1 AND S2
S16
         141
              S2 AND S6
              IC=G09B
S17
       58112
              S16 AND S17
S18
          0
               (S1 OR S10) AND S17
S19
           8
S20
           8
               $17 AND ($1 OR $10)
              S2 AND S6
S21
         141
             S17 AND S2
S22
          6
S23
          39
             S17 AND S3
S24
           6 S22 NOT S19 [not relevant]
S25
        8694 EDUCATION?
S26
        318
               S6(S)S25
S27
          16
              S9 (S) S26
              S26 AND S9
S28
          39
S29
          23
             S28 NOT S27 [not relevant]
S30
          0 S2(S)S25(S)S26
S31
          0 S2 AND S25 AND S26
27/7,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
014469834
WPI Acc No: 2002-290537/200233
 Rating testing system
Patent Assignee: BAZUNOV A V (BAZU-I); MOSC STEEL ALLOYS INST (MOST )
Inventor: BAZUNOV A V; MELNIKOV A L; MURTISHCHEVA A A; NIKULIN S A; NUZHDIN
  G A; RAZUMEIKO B G
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
                            Applicat No
                                         Kind
Patent No
             Kind Date
                                                 Date
RU 2175782
             C1 20011110 RU 2001108455 A 20010402 200233 B
Priority Applications (No Type Date): RU 2001108455 A 20010402
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
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Serial 09/649484 October 24, 2003

RU 2175782 G09B-007/07 C1

Abstract (Basic): RU 2175782 C1

NOVELTY - The system is featured by the fact that testing is accomplished by several disciplines, part of which are profile ones, and the individual total rating of trainees is computed on the strength of the aggregate of the maximum results of the **testing** . The obtained individual total rating is compared with the norms of conformity of the curricula for the characteristics of readiness to the next stage of education .

USE - Educational systems with audiovisual and computer technologies.

ADVANTAGE - Enhanced efficiency of education and truth of estimation of the level of preparation of trainees to assimilation of the curricula of the next stage of education, reduced psychologic overloads and reduced influence of the subjective factors.

pp; 0 DwgNo 0/0

Derwent Class: P85; T01; W04

International Patent Class (Main): G09B-007/07

27/7,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

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011582722 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-559203/199751

Computer based assessment of individual's educational performance based on comparative norm - receives encoded test result associated with test taker and decodes it, result is compared with several stored test results with performance indication being generated based on comparison , indication is provided to end user

Patent Assignee: WALKER ASSET MANAGEMENT LP (WALK-N)

Inventor: JORASCH J A; SCHNEIER B; WALKER J S

Number of Countries: 075 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Applicat No Patent No Kind Date Kind Date A1 19971113 WO 97US8566 A 19970508 199751 B WO 9742615 A 19971126 AU 9731352 Α AU 9731352 19970508 199813 A 19990907 US 96647301 US 5947747 Α 19960509 199943 Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96647301 A 19960509

Cited Patents: US 5321611; US 5513994; US 5565316

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9742615 A1 E 64 G09B-003/00

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG

AU 9731352 G09B-003/00 Α Based on patent WO 9742615

G09B-005/14 US 5947747 Α

Abstract (Basic): WO 9742615 A

The computer includes a memory having a control code in it, and a processor (200) in communication with the memory. The processor is configured to receive a test result (1100) encoded by an electronic tester associated with a test taker. The test result is decoded.

The test result is compared with several stored test results. A

Serial 09/649484 October 24, 2003

performance indication (1150) is generated based on the comparison and provided to an end user. The test result includes a test taker identifying datum. The memory also comprises a test taker database and a test result database.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{USE}}$ - Relates to computer based education and to assessment of individual's educational performance relative to selected comparative norms.

ADVANTAGE - Allows home user of **educational** computer software can be evaluated against wide variety of selected **comparative** norms, and reliably associates **test** taker and his reported **test** results to recipient.

Dwg.1/19

Derwent Class: P85; T01; W01; W04

International Patent Class (Main): G09B-003/00; G09B-005/14

International Patent Class (Additional): G09B-007/00

27/7,K/16 (Item 3 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R) File 347: JAPIO

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07231186 **Image available**

METHOD FOR EVALUATING EDUCATION AND SYSTEM FOR NEGOTIATION ON EVALUATION

PUB. NO.: 2002-099634 [JP 2002099634 A]

PUBLISHED: April 05, 2002 (20020405)

INVENTOR(s): NAKAYA YASUSHI APPLICANT(s): NAKAYA YASUSHI

APPL. NO.: 2000-329690 [JP 2000329690] FILED: September 22, 2000 (20000922)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To solve the problem that the current evaluation system for **education** can evaluate a faculty such as how accurate knowledge a student has and whether the student makes accurate calculations within a certain time, but does not evaluate the personality, creativity, etc., of the student or learning result and faculty attainment because it is based mainly on a written **test**.

SOLUTION: Both an educating side and an educated side previously generate evaluation forms having contents needed for evaluation and evaluation is carried out according to the evaluation forms. The educating and educated sides compare the evaluation results and have an opportunity for negotiation, so that final evaluation is determined and instructed. Two or more persons evaluate the educating side, which generates its evaluation form and evaluates its education contents to obtain higher equality and improve the level of the educating side. Further, some or all of them are used on a web site on the Internet via a LAN and a public line.

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Serial 09/649484
October 24, 2003
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File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Oct W03
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031016,UT=20031009
                Description
       Items
        1656
                (NORMATIVE OR STATISTICAL) () (PROFILE OR PROFILES) OR (SCOR-
S1
             ES OR RESULTS OR P()VALUE? ?)(2N)(PROFILE OR PROFILES)
                (INFLUENC? OR MANIPULAT? OR PREJUDIC? OR BIAS? OR AFFECT?) -
S2
             (3W) (RESULTS OR OUTCOME? ?)
                (TEST OR TESTS OR TESTING OR EXAM?) (2N) (ADMINISTER? OR ADM-
        32658
s3
             INISTRAT?)
                NORMATIVE(2W) (PROFILE OR PROFILES OR RESULT? ?)
S4
           15
        7596
                P()(VALUE OR VALUES)
S5
       437985
                TEST OR TESTS OR TESTING OR TESTED
S6
       584485
               GROUP? ? OR CLUSTER? ?
ş7
               CLASSES OR GRADES OR SCHOOLS
       87261
S8
      706758
S 9
               COMPAR?
                STATISTICAL() (PROFILE OR PROFILES OR RESULT? ? OR MEASURE -
        1187
S10
             OR MEASURES)
           28
               TEST () TAKERS
S11
S12
        7357
                EDUCATION
                S1(S)S2(S)S3 [not relevant]
S13
           3
S14
         4717
                EDUCATIONAL
                1(S)S2(S)(S12 OR S14)
S15
            5
                S15 NOT S13 [not relevant]
S16
            4
S17
            6
               S1(S)S2
          . 3
               S17 NOT (S13 OR S15) [not relevant]
S18
         4421
                IC=G09B
S19
S20
                (S1 OR S10) AND S19
           6
                S6/TI,AB AND S2/TI,AB [not relevant]
S21
           4
                (S12/TI, AB OR S14/TI, AB) AND S6
S22
          224
          29
                (S12/TI, AB OR S14/TI, AB) AND S6/TI, AB
S23
20/6/1
            (Item 1 from file: 349)
00941630
           **Image available**
COMPUTERIZED TESTING DEVICE FOR AND METHOD OF ASSESSING COGNITIVE AND
    METACOGNITIVE CAPABILITIES
 20/6/2
            (Item 2 from file: 349)
00903164
            **Image available**
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR NETWORK-BASED PERSONALIZED EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
20/6/4
            (Item 4 from file: 349)
00896472
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT AND LEARNING
 23/6/1
            (Item 1 from file: 348)
01543269
Computer assisted method for mediating educational contents
            (Item 2 from file: 349)
 23/6/5
            **Image available**
01004374
 EDUCATION SYSTEM
            (Item 22 from file: 349)
 23/6/25
00401871
            **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COMPUTER-BASED EDUCATIONAL
                                                       TESTING
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ASRC Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan Serial 09/649484

October 24, 2003

23/3,AB,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348: EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00906969

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COMPUTER-BASED EDUCATIONAL TESTING METHODE ET DISPOSITIF D'EVALUATION EDUCATIVE INFORMATISEE PATENT ASSIGNEE:

WALKER ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD. PARTNERSHIP, (2086922), 4 High Ridge Park, Stamford, CT 06905-1325, (US), (Applicant designated States: all) INVENTOR:

WALKER, Jay, S., 124 Spectacle Lane, Ridgefield, CT 06877, (US) SCHNEIER, Bruce, 730 Fair Oakes Avenue, Oak Park, IL 60302-1545, (US) JORASCH, James, A., 25 Forest Street 5G, Stamford, CT 06901, (US) PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):

WO 9742615 971113

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): WO 97926637 970508; WO 97US8566 970508 PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 647301 960509

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G09B-003/00

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English

23/3,AB,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349: PCT FULLTEXT

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TEST RESULT ANALYSIS APPARATUS, METHOD, AND PROGRAM, AND LEARNING SUPPORT SYSTEM AND METHOD

APPAREIL, PROCEDE ET PROGRAMME D'ANALYSE DE RESULTATS D'ESSAIS, ET SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE SUPPORT A L'APPRENTISSAGE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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KATOH Junichi, c/o Digital Communications, Planning Institute Incorporated, 6F, No.6 Niikura Bldg., 7-3, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0052, JP, JP (Residence), JP (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

ISHIKAWA Takumi, c/o Digital Communications, Planning Institute
Incorporated, 6F, No.6 Niikura Bldg., 7-3, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku,
Tokyo 107-0052, JP, JP (Residence), JP (Nationality), (Designated only
for: US)

Legal Representative:

MITAZAKI Taiji (et al) (agent), 2F, Oodai Building, 9-5, Shinjuku 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-0022, JP,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent:

WO 200349063 A1 20030612 (WO 0349063)

Application: WO 2002JP12751 20021205 (PCT/WO JP0212751)

Priority Application: JP 2001372833 20011206; JP 200244454 20020221

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW (EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SI SK

TR

Serial 09/649484 October 24, 2003

- (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
- (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
- (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: Japanese

Filing Language: Japanese

English Abstract

It is possible to analyze and evaluate a **test** result precisely from a different viewpoint from the conventional one and perform an excellent **education** /learning support as compared to the conventional support for students preparing for an exam and educators. According to answer information (D2) of respective students obtained via the Internet (3), a **test** result analysis apparatus (20) performs analysis and evaluation of academic achievement and competence of each individual using an analysis method based on a viewpoint which does not exist in the conventional method. Moreover, the apparatus performs other analysis and evaluation including teacher's evaluation. More specifically, according to the relationship between the total points and the right answer ratio of each problem, competence of each student is evaluated for each group of students having the same total points. Thus, it is possible to analyze and evaluate **test** results precisely from a different viewpoint from the conventional one.



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53 documents found (25 returned) for query: (testing) AND (manipulate) AND (results) AND (080): publication_type (square of the context of th

Score Document Title

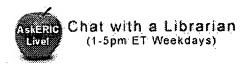
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... was recently conducted as part of the state's **Standards of Learning** webbased ... **Test**

administrators and teachers in the schools that participated in the study ... www.pearsoneducation.com/pr_2002/040502.htm - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

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[PDF] WebPreview (eMeasurement)

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... with Virginia to deliver the Web-Based **Standards of Learning** Assessment Program as ... Profiles for **test administrators**, principals, teachers, and other authorized ... www.pen.k12.va.us/VDOE/Technology/ soltech/docs/webpreview.pdf - Similar pages

[PDF] 1-2-3 - Budget Summary FY 2003

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2-3

... As a second grade we strictly follow the Virginia **Standards of Learning** in order to better ... **Administrators** are confident this emphasis will improve test scores. ... www.ssvawebs.com/ves/2-3.htm - 7k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

Spotsy HOME: Frequently Asked Questions

... subjects that have been taught or based on the Virginia Standards of Learning). ... The

law contains no specific requirements for **test administrators** or evaluators ... www.geocities.com/spotsyhome/faqs.html - 20k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

CEPI - Commonwealth Educational Policy Institute

... Misuse of technology by untrained school **test administrators** and others will ... A **Standards** of **Learning** Demonstration Project in Virginia, for example, is already ... www.cepionline.org/policy_issues/technology/ k-12_web-base_assess.html - 45k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

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Education Options, Chapter 3 - COMMON ISSUES AT HOME OR ABROAD

... New information about The Virginia **Standards of Learning** (SOL) Tests and the ... assisted as room parents, tutors, library aides, **test administrators**, and physical ... www.state.gov/m/dghr/flo/rsrcs/pubs/7131.htm - 43k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

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130 Admission Decisions ...

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... Virginia, Grade 5, United States History and Social Science **Standards of Learning**, standard 5.3 ... to the skill being measured but that **test administrators** are not ... www.ecs.org/clearinghouse/29/14/2914.doc - <u>Similar pages</u>

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... to practice and Borja (1999) reported the allegation of a middle school administrator in Virginia copying questions from the **Standards of Learning** exam and ...

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... room (eg, auditorium or gymnasium) Not sure No preparation Conducted workshop Distributed excerpts of the directions for **test administrators** Developed step-by ... www.cde.ca.gov/statetests/cahsee/ eval/2002/references.pdf - <u>Similar pages</u>

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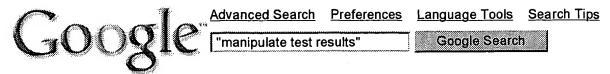
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Battle brews over literacy test results

... they didn't count. "This government will go to any length to politically manipulate test results," he said. "Last year, similar ... www.grade.org.pe/gtee-preal/evalua/eval233.htm - 8k - Cached - Similar pages

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... test sequence. This Uson innovation lets you manipulate test results, leading to fewer test steps and less test time. In addition ... www.asteg.com/14bleakflow/model4600.htm - 21k - Cached - Similar pages

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Article | Study rates Florida first in school tests

... stakes tests do not have clearly defined consequences and, therefore, do not tempt test administrators to distort or **manipulate test results** - something that ... www.manhattan-institute.org/html/_richmond_td-study_rates_fla_f.htm - 16k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

Re: Cheating on Standardized Tests/Test Misues & User ...

... Can we stiffen the requirements for purchase and prevent publishers from selling tests to schools that manipulate test results as was done in Ohio? ... interversity.org/lists/arn-l/archives/ sep1998/msg00007.html - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

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General Advertising Guidelines - Ministry of Public Safety and ...

... The Ministry is wary of such reports since practice has shown that some private laboratories **manipulate test results** to support their client's views. ... www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/consumers/advert16.htm - 10k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

08/04/99 - Commentary: Weighing the Cattle - Education Week

... Policymakers may manipulate test results in the future to prove that hardball policies get results, but it will not change some basic truths: ... www.edweek.org/ew/vol-18/43tingle.h18 - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

Psychiatrists say mutiny heads still in denial stage - Oct. 02, ...

... validated. Florendo said those with brilliant minds could manipulate

test results and mislead psychologists and psychiatrists. However ... www.ing7.net/nat/2003/oct/02/nat_4-2.htm - 24k - Cached - Similar pages

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... comprehensive test routines. I also wrote Access databases to collect and manipulate test results from flat text files. My next ... www.cs.ndsu.nodak.edu/~tweisz/resume_WeiszTheron.pdf - Similar pages

Tallahassee Democrat | 02/12/2003 | Study: FCAT 'accurate measure ...

... the study. The study also found that Florida's teachers could not manipulate test results by simply "teaching to the test.". "They ... www.tallahassee.com/mld/democrat/ news/local/5159904.htm - 33k - Cached - Similar pages

vnunet.com Sitting the test of time

... The real you? Test designers know that candidates may try to manipulate test results by providing what they think are 'desirable' answers. ... www.vnunet.com/Features/1103184 - 51k - Cached - Similar pages

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... Response #3: The percentage of the people coming in for an FCE who are committing fraud (attempting to manipulate test results to show that they are more ... x-rts.com/Visiting%20Guest-Lechner.html - 14k - Cached - Similar pages

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... Manufacturers who manipulate test results or obstruct the project team from receiving test results will forfeit their participation in the program. ... www.asda.org.au/images/info manufact.pdf - Similar pages

Why Buster Bigshot Hates My Test

... to exaggerate. That's one example of how SalesMAP detects and frustrates salespeople who try to manipulate test results. There are ... www.drdavebarnett.com/articles/busterbigshot.htm - 10k - Cached - Similar pages

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... analysis. -Contaminating or altering a sample to distort or manipulate test results is much more difficult with hair than with urine. ... paranoia.lycaeum.org/war.on.drugs/ drug.testing/hair-test - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

Profile: Sheng-ji Yang

... Subject may use strong will and extensive knowledge of psychiatric indicators to manipulate test results in his favor. Visions of Alpha Centauri. FutureWorks: ... www.firaxis.com/smac/yang.cfm - 15k - Cached - Similar pages

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... urine. -Contaminating or altering a sample to distort or manipulate test results is much more difficult with hair than with urine. ... www.druglibrary.org/schaffer/GovPubs/hairt.txt - 19k - Cached - Similar pages

Letter to the Washington Post from Alex Molnar

... Yet older voucher children trailed public school children in reading, an area in which it is harder to manipulate test results. ... www.asu.edu/educ/epsl/EPRU/letters_to_editors/ cerai-00-09.htm - 4k - Cached - Similar pages

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... proper hearing threshold levels are determined and includes built-in safeguards to alert the opera- tor if individuals are attempting to manipulate test results ...

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Attorneys claim man on death row didn't get proper defense

... Pell said. In his cross examination of witnesses, Pell focused on the idea that Chambers tried to manipulate test results. Superior ... www.salisburypost.com/2001july/071101b.htm - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

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... are to take root and effect *real* changes in classroom practices and student learning (not just varied schemes to **manipulate test results**), this crisis ... www.middleweb.com/msdiaries99/MSDiarySScurr.html - 14k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

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... Subject may use strong will and extensive knowledge of psychiatric indicators to manipulate test results in his favor. Name: Sheng-ji Yang. Rank: Commander. ... www.apolyton.net/smac/Factions/Hhive.shtml - 7k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

The Texas School Miracle Is for Real by Jay P. Greene

... develops and administers a test to hold itself accountable, strong incentives invariably arise for the bureaucrats involved to **manipulate test results** to make ... Description: Article defending the Texas testing program and criticizing the methods of testing opponents. Category: Society > Issues > ... > Standardized Testing > State Testing www.city-journal.org/html/10 3 the texas school.html - 23k - Cached - Similar pages

Rethinking Schools Online

... One can also expect more cheating scandals, and more pushout and retention policies that manipulate test results in significant ways, as was the case in Texas. ... www.rethinkingschools.org/special_reports/ bushplan/Bush153.shtml - 36k - Cached - Similar pages

Anabolic Steroids in Sports

... They may do this in the belief that by scheduling their steroids intake, they can manipulate test results and escape detection. ...

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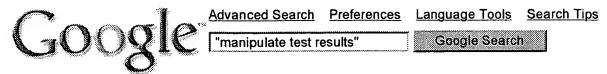
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[PDF] Policy Brief - Students With Disabilities and Standards-Based ...

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... Given the importance of the consequences of low performance, districts and states may sense the need to **manipulate test results** or find loopholes in the law to ... www.mcrel.org/PDF/PolicyBriefs/ 5003PI_PBStudentsWDisabilities.pdf - <u>Similar pages</u>

Help DTM REVIEW

REVIEW. Invokes the Review subsystem to examine and manipulate test results for a collection of tests. Format REVIEW collection-name [/qualifier] ["remark"] ... www-sld.slac.stanford.edu/HELP/DTM/REVIEW - 1k - Cached - Similar pages

OpenVMS documentation

... prompt. This command invokes the Review subsystem in which you can examine and manipulate test results for the specified collection. ... h71000.www7.hp.com/doc/73FINAL/5631/5631 003.htm - 45k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] DECset DIGITAL Test Manager for OpenVMS Reference Manual File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
Page 1. DECset DIGITAL Test Manager for OpenVMS Reference Manual Order Number: AA-QJEXB-TK November 1998 This reference manual ...
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Carte Blanche

... Coertzen: "...well Derek, I don't know who the employee is...".

Derek: "A senior employee - says you manipulate test results...". ...

www.mnet.co.za/CarteBlanche/ Display/Display.asp?Id=1819 - 35k - Cached - Similar pages

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Drug-masking drink on tap

... It was possible to manipulate test results by diluting the drug in urine samples, he said, but it would probably work only in borderline cases. ... www.nzdf.org.nz/update/messages/327.htm - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

Telecom Products - Phone testers

... An intuitive GUI and embedded Windows OS help make the unit easy to set up and operate. A 10GB-HDD allows the user to save and **manipulate test results**. ... www.telecom.globalsources.com/ MAGAZINE/TS/0210/PTEST01.HTM - 17k - Cached - Similar pages

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[PPT] Pharmacology Overview

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... security?). Doping. misuse of drugs &/or use of other methods to improve performance or manipulate test results. Doping. various governing ...

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Standardized Testing

... This appears to be a deliberate pattern of behavior to manipulate test results.". Fear of Cheating on Statewide Tests as Stakes Rise Sacramento Bee, 5/29/00. ... www.cooperativeadventures.com/testing.htm - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

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... If so, he would **manipulate test results** to prove guilt." Reportedly, that examiner was terminated, but the OIG did not proceed to learn which cases were ... www.justicewatchinc.org/7_2002Sprg.pdf - <u>Similar pages</u>

Part 1. TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

... one commenter stated that basing certification on the number of newborns who pass the screening creates an incentive to **manipulate test results** in order to ... texinfo.library.unt.edu/texasregister/html/2000/ May-05/adopted/25.%20HEALTH%20SERVICES.html - 101k - Cached - Similar pages

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY. 40 CFR Part 80. [FRL-5883-3]. RIN 2060-AH48.

Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Baseline Requirements ...

www.epa.gov/otaq/regs/fuels/baseInfr.wp5 - Similar pages

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